OBTRU'SION. *n. s.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obstrusive*, but retir'd
The more desirable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii.

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fiercenes. *Harvey on Consump.*

OBTURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTU'SANGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuse* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *adj.* [*obtusus*, Latin.]
1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Thy senses then
Obtuse, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milt. P. Lost.*

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuse.*]
1. Without a point.
2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superficieculæ, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us. *Watts's Logick.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

O'BVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Latin.]
1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

To the evil turn
My *obvious* breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossest
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

Entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milt.*

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are *obvious* to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as *obvious* reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious.*] Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush, contain no instruction. *Locke.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villerio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obumbro*, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding. *Bacon.*

OCCA'SION. *n. s.* [*occasion*, Fr. *occasio*, Lat.]
1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by occasion in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Unweeting, and unware of such mishap,
She brought to mischief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Fa. Q.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. *Gal.* v. 13.

Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* ix.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occasion* for his fame,
Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *Scott.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser on Ireland.*

The fair for whom they strove,
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your own business calls on you,
And you embrace th' *occasion* to depart. *Shakespeare.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon occasion revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occasions*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:
He married but his *occasion* here. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleop.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion* to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the occasions of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occasion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occasionner*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit? *Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increase of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occasionel*, Fr. from *occasion.*]
1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of scripture, to verify our explication

plication of the deluge, according to the Mosaical history of the flood, and according to many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other places of scripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occasional* original hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Those letters were not writ to all;
Nor first intended but *occasional*,
Their absent sermons. *Dryd. Hind. and Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occasional.*] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii.

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occasionally* scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. s.* [from *occasion.*] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occasioners*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and resolved *occasioner* of my own and my subjects miseries. *K. Charles.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall thereinto and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to his neighbour. *Sanderson.*

OCCECA'TION. *n. s.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and *occecation*, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderson.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the tract
Of his bright passage to the *occident*. *Shakes. R.* II.

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shakesp.*

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and silver. *Howel.*

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and *occidental* climates. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT. n. s. [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more saintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *n. s.* [from *occisio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and *occluse*, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and pervious, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

OCCLU'SION. *n. s.* [from *occludo*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

OCCULT. *adj.* [*occultus*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

If his *occult* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakesp. Ham.*

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere: which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanv. Scepf. c.* iv.

These instincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work. *L'Est.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. And the Aristotelians gave the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newt. Opt.*

OCCULTA'TION. *n. s.* [*occultatio*, Latin.]

In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *occult.*] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *n. s.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

O'CCUPANT. *n. s.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not so. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their *occupations* about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodw.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* perish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts* xviii. 3.

O'CCUPIER. *n. s.* [from *occupy.*]
1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled over thinly? *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandise and the *occupiers* of thy merchandise, shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]
1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned say amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest? 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater space than before its body *occupied*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* ii.

He must assert, that there were infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.

They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. 2 *Mac.* viii. 27.

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecc.* xxxviii. 25.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in prophesies. *Ecclus* xxxix. 1.

3. To follow as business.

They *occupy* their business in deep waters. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ez.* xxvii. 9.

4. To use; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus* xxxviii. 24.

To OCCU'PY. *v. n.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *occupy* till I come. *Luke* xix. 13.

To OCCUR. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]
1. To be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In scripture, though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

All bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. To obviate; to make opposition to. A latinism.

Before I begin that I must *occur* to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley's Serm.*

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